

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

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or cause their influence to extend its circula-  
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## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE BELL WITH WHICH IT IS POSSESSED

In his speech the other day at Rochester Mr. Seward gave the following account of the demo-  
cratic party from the period when it began to put  
itself in opposition to the principles of the Repub-  
lican party. It is worthy of the perusal  
of such members of the democratic party as are  
under the delusive notion that they are still follow-  
ers of Jefferson.

Without stopping to ascertain critically, the ori-  
gins of the present democratic party, we may  
admit its claim to date from the era of good feeling  
which occurred under the administration of Pres-  
ident Monroe. At that time in this State, and  
about that time in many other of the free States,  
the democratic party deliberately disenfranchised the  
colored or African citizens, and it has per-  
sistently continued this disenfranchisement ever  
since. This was an effective aid to slavery; for  
while the slaveholder votes for his slaves against  
freedom, the freed slave, in the free States, is pro-  
hibited from voting against slavery. In 1824, the  
democracy resisted the election of John Quincy  
Adams—himself before that time an acceptable  
democrat—and in 1828 it expelled him from the  
Presidency, and put a slaveholder in his place,  
although the office had been filled by slaveholders  
thirty-two out of forty years. In 1830, Martin  
Van Buren—the first non-slaveholding citizen of a  
free state, to whose election the democratic party  
ever aspired—signalized his inauguration into  
the Presidency by the gratuitous announce-  
ment that under no circumstances would he  
support a bill for abolishing slavery in the District  
of Columbia. From 1838 to 1844, the subject of  
abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and  
in the national dockyards and arsenals, was brought  
before Congress by repeated popular appeals.—  
The democratic party therewith promptly denied  
the right of petition, and effectively suppressed  
the freedom of speech in Congress, as far as the in-  
stitution of slavery was concerned.

From 1840 to 1843 good and wise men counsel-  
ed that Texas should remain outside of the Union  
and should consent to relinquish herself in  
enacted slavery; but the democratic party precip-  
itately admitted her admission into the Union, not only  
without that condition, but even with a covenant  
that the State might be divided and reorganized so  
as to constitute four slave States instead of one.

In 1845 when the United States became involved  
in a war with Mexico, and it was apparent that  
the struggle would end in the dismemberment of  
that republic, which was a non-slaveholding power,  
the democratic party rejected a declaration  
that slavery should not be established within the  
territory to be acquired. When, in 1850, govern-  
ments were to be constituted in the territories of  
California and New Mexico, the fruits of  
that war, the democratic party refused to admit  
New Mexico as a free state, and only consented to admit California as a free  
state on the condition, as it has since ex-  
plained, the transaction of leaving all of New  
Mexico and Utah open to slavery, to which was al-  
so added the concession of perpetual slavery in  
the District of Columbia, and the passage of an  
unconstitutional, cruel and humiliating law, for the  
protection of fugitive slaves, with a further supposi-  
tion that the subject of slavery should never again  
be agitated in either chamber of Congress. When,  
in 1854, the slaveholders were contentedly reposing  
in three great advantages, then so recently  
won, the democratic party unnecessarily, offici-  
ally and with supercilious liberality, awakened  
them from their slumber, to offer and force on their  
complaints the abrogation of the law which declared  
that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude  
should ever exist within that part of the ancient  
territory of Louisiana which lay outside of the  
line of 36° 30' north latitude, a law which, with the  
exception of one other, was the only statute of  
slavery then remaining in the federal code.

In 1856, when the people of Kansas had organ-  
ized a new State within the region thus aban-  
doned to slavery, and applied to be admitted as a free  
State into the Union, the democratic party un-  
reconciledly rejected their petition, and drove  
them with menace and intimidation, from the  
halls of Congress, and armed the President with  
full power to enforce their submission to a  
new code, established over them by fraud and  
oppression. At every subsequent stage of the  
struggle, which has since raged in Kansas, the  
democratic party has lent its sympathy to the aid  
and all the powers of the government which it con-

trived, to enforce slavery upon that unwilling and  
injured people. And now, even to this day, while  
it mocks us with the assurance that Kansas is free,  
the democratic party keeps the State excluded  
from her just and proper place in the Union under  
the hope that she may yet be dragged into the  
acceptance of slavery. The democratic party finally  
has proffered from a supreme judiciary, fixed  
its interest, a decree that slavery exists, by force of  
the Constitution, in every territory of the United  
States pursuant to all legislative authority, ent-  
er within the territory or residing in Congress.

Such is the democratic party. It has no policy,  
State or federal, for the finance or trade, or manu-  
facture, or commerce, or education or international  
improvements, or for the protection or even the se-  
curity of civil or religious liberty. It is positive  
and uncompromising in the interest of slavery—  
negative, vacillating in regard to everything else.  
It boasts its love of equality and western strength  
and even its life in fortifying the only aristocracy  
known in the land. It professes brotherhood, and  
so often as slavery requires allies itself with pro-  
scription. It magnifies itself for conquests for  
sake lands, but it sends the national eagle forth  
always with chains and not the olive branch in his  
hand.

This dark record shows you, fellow citizens,  
what was unwilling to announce at an early stage  
of this argument—that of the whole nefarious  
schedule of slaveholding designs which I have sub-  
mitted to you, the democratic party has left only  
one yet to be consummated—the abrogation of the  
law which forbids the African slave trade.

Now, I know very well that the democratic  
party has, at every stage of these proceedings, dis-  
avowed the motives and the policy of fortifying  
and extending slavery, and has excused them on  
entirely different and more plausible grounds. But  
the inconsistency and fraud of those pious pro-  
tests, it must, indeed, necessarily excuse such  
guilt before mankind, and even to the consciences  
of its own adherents. There is an instinctive ab-  
horrence of slavery, and an inherent and inherent  
love of freedom in the human heart, which render-  
palliation of such gross misdeeds indispensible.  
It disenfranchised the free African on the ground of  
a fear that if left to enjoy the right of suffrage he  
might seduce the white citizen into emigration  
with his wrongs and despised race.—The democratic party condemned and deposed John Quincy Adams because he expanded twelve  
millions a year, while it justifies his favored suc-  
cessors in spending seventy million, eighty million  
and even one hundred million a year. It denies  
emancipation in the District of Columbia, even  
with compensation to masters and the expense of  
the people, on the ground of an implied constitu-  
tional inhibition, although the Constitution ex-  
pressly confers upon Congress sovereign legisla-  
tive power in that district, and although the demo-  
cratic party is tenacious of the principle of strict construction. It violated the express provi-  
sions of the Constitution in suppressing petition and  
debate on the subject of slavery, through fear of  
disruption of the public harmony, although it  
claims that the electors have a right to instruct  
their representatives, and even demand their resign-  
ation in case of contumacy. It excused slavery  
over Texas and connived at the attempt to spread  
it across the Mexican territories, even to the shores  
of the Pacific Ocean, under a plan of enlarging  
the area of freedom. It abrogated the Mexican slave  
law and the Missouri Compromise prohibition  
of slavery in Kansas, not to open the new and fas-  
cinating theories of non-intervention and popular  
sovereignty, and finally to overthrow both these  
new and elegant systems by the English Lecompton  
bill and the Dred Scott decision, on the ground  
that the free States ought not to enter the Union  
without a population equal to the representative  
basis of one member of Congress, although slave  
states might come in without inspection as to their  
numbers.

Will any member of the democratic party, now  
here, claim that the authorities chosen by the party  
transcended their partisan platforms, and so  
misrepresented the party in various transactions I  
have received? Then I ask him to name one democratic  
statesman or legislator from Van Buren to Walker  
who either timidly or evasively, like them, or boldly  
and defiantly, like Douglass, ever refused to  
execute a behest of the slaveholders, and was not  
therefor, and for no other cause, immediately de-  
nounced, and deposed from his trust, and repudiated  
by the democratic party for that contumacy.

The Cincinnati Enquirer edited by the Post-  
master of that city, says that Mr. Seward's speech  
indicates a total disregard of all the principles  
upon which this Constitution and all the principles  
of the slaveholders, nor does it find fault with  
the record produced by Senator Seward.—  
When it does this it will probably be worth while  
to examine the truth of its assertion.

### WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH DELAWARE?

We ask the careful attention of the people of  
Delaware to the following facts, compiled from  
the United States' census, and, after they have  
examined them, as citizens of Delaware and enter-  
taining as we do a deep feeling for the interests of  
our little State, we wish to ask every citizen of  
Delaware this question: Shall Delaware be free,  
not enterprise, and intelligent, or shall we  
continue to suffer the curse incident to human slavery?  
The question must be answered. Read the statis-  
tics and give us an honest, truthful reply.

In 1790, when the first census was taken, New  
York contained 340,320 inhabitants; at the same  
time the population of Virginia was 748,308, being  
more than twice the number of New York.  
Just sixty years afterward, as we learn from the  
census of 1850, New York had a population of  
997,394; while that of Virginia was only 1,426,  
being less than half the number of New York.  
In 1791, the exports of New York amounted to \$1,  
506,465; the exports of Virginia amounted to \$1,  
130,865. In 1852, the exports of New York  
amounted to \$87,484,456; the exports of Virginia

during the same year, amounted to only \$2,924,557.  
In 1790, the imports of New York and Virginia  
were about equal; in 1850, the imports of Virginia  
amounted to the pitiful sum of only \$172,570,  
999; while those of New York, for the same period,  
amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,359,004. In  
1850, the products of manufacturing, mining and  
the mechanic arts in New York, amounted to  
\$227,597,249; those of Virginia amounted to only  
\$22,705,387. At the taking of the last census, the  
value of real and personal property in Virginia, in-  
cluding negroes, was \$901,646,438; that of New  
York, exclusive of any monetary valuation of hu-  
man beings, was \$1,080,309,216.

In August, 1856, the real and personal estate  
possessed in the City of New York amounted to  
valuation to \$511,740,591, showing that New York  
City alone is worth more than the whole State of  
Virginia.

In 1790, Massachusetts contained 378,717 inhab-  
itants; in the same year North Carolina contained  
99,651. In 1850, the population of Massachusetts  
was 994,514, all freemen; while that of North  
Carolina was only 860,029, of whom 29,548 were  
slaves. Massachusetts has an area of 7,800  
square miles; the area of North Carolina is 50,704  
square miles, which, though less than Virginia, is  
considerably larger than the State of New York.

In 1855, the exports of Massachusetts amounted to  
\$16,895,304, and her imports to \$41,367,356; during  
the same time, and indeed during all the time,  
from the period of the formation of the gov-  
ernment up to the year of 1855, the exports and  
imports of North Carolina were so utterly insigni-  
ficant that we are ashamed to record them. In  
1850, the products of manufactures, mining and  
the mechanic arts in Massachusetts amounted to  
\$151,137,145; those of North Carolina to only \$9,  
121,245. In 1850, the products of those industrial  
pursuits in Massachusetts had increased to a sum  
thing over \$298,000,000, a sum more than twice  
the value of the entire entire crop of all the South-  
ern States. In 1850, the cash value of all the  
farms, farming implements and machinery in Mass-  
achusetts was \$112,285,931; the value of the same  
in North Carolina, in the same year, was only  
\$71,723,258. In 1850, the value of all the real and  
personal estate in Massachusetts, without re-  
cording property in man, or setting a monetary  
value on the head of a single citizen, white or  
black, amounted to \$732,242,260; the value of the same  
in North Carolina, including negroes, amounted to  
only \$26,800,472. In 1850, the real and personal  
estate assessed in the City of Boston amounted  
in valuation to within a fraction of \$250,000,000, showing conclusively that, so far  
as dollars and cents are concerned, that single  
city could buy the whole State of North Carolina,  
and, by right of purchase, if sanctioned by the  
Constitution of the United States, and by State  
constitutions, hold her as a province. In 1850, there  
were in Massachusetts 1,861 native white and free  
colored persons over twenty years of age, who  
could not read and write; in the same year, this  
class of persons in North Carolina numbered 80,  
082; while the 283,548 slaves were, by legislative  
enactments, kept in a state of absolute ignorance  
and unconditional subordination.

In 1790, as we learn from M. Benton's "Thirty  
Years' View," the foreign imports into Charleston  
were \$2,662,000. In 1850, they amounted to only  
\$1,750,000. In 1850, the imports into Philadel-  
phia, which, in foreign trade, ranks at present but  
fourth among the commercial cities of the Union,  
were \$21,063,021. In 1850, the products of manu-  
factures, mining and mechanic arts, in Pennsylvania  
amounted to \$150,044,210; the products of the  
same in the South Carolina amounted to only  
\$7,063,513.

As shown by the census report of 1850, which  
was prepared under the superintendence of a native  
of South Carolina, who certainly will not be  
suspected of injustice to his own section of the country,  
the Southern States, the cash value of all the  
farms, farming implements and machinery in Pennsyl-  
vania was \$422,598,640; the value of the same  
in South Carolina, in the same year, was only \$298,207,694.  
We have not been able to obtain the figures nec-  
essary to show the exact value of real and personal  
estate in Philadelphia, but the amount is estimated  
to be not less than \$500,000,000, and as, in  
1850, there were 408,702 free inhabitants in the  
single city of Philadelphia, against 293,544 of the  
same class in the whole State of South Carolina, it  
is quite evident that the former is more power-  
ful than the latter, and far ahead of her in all the  
elements of genuine and permanent superiority.

In 1790, the annual income of public  
schools amounted to \$1,348,249; the same in  
South Carolina, in the same year, amounted to \$70,  
444,998; the value of the same in South Carolina,  
including negroes, amounted to only \$298,207,694.  
We have not been able to obtain the figures nec-  
essary to show the exact value of real and personal  
estate in Philadelphia, but the amount is estimated  
to be not less than \$500,000,000, and as, in  
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single city of Philadelphia, against 293,544 of the  
same class in the whole State of South Carolina, it  
is quite evident that the former is more power-  
ful than the latter, and far ahead of her in all the  
elements of genuine and permanent superiority.

It is evident that the slaveholders, not to  
mention the slaveholders of the South, are  
utterly incapable of understanding the  
magnitude of the slaveholding power of the  
slaveholders of the North. They are not  
capable of understanding the magnitude of the  
slaveholding power of the slaveholders of the  
South, and they are not capable of understanding  
the magnitude of the slaveholding power of the  
slaveholders of the North.

600 more votes than Mr. Beach, and some 50,000  
more votes, over Mr. Lawrence, and 10,000 major-  
ity over both, and as every Representative and Senator,  
who was in nomination, who voted for the  
Senate who was in nomination, who was re-  
elected, rather than submit to unconstitutional  
abridgements of their rights. I confess that  
for many years of my life, I believed that our only  
safety was in the dissolution of the Union, and I  
strongly avowed it. I should entertain, and with  
hesitation express the same sentiments, but that the  
victories we have achieved and those I think  
we are about to achieve, have inspired me  
with the hope, I may say the belief, that we can  
safely sustain ourselves in the Union and control  
its action in all great affairs. It may well be  
asked how I can entertain such views and ex-  
pressions, when within these few years the South has  
lost her equality in the Senate, and the Free States  
have at length a decided majority in both Houses  
of Congress, while this unfortunate Kansas com-  
bined with her own political friends in those States, that it may  
be decided whether they have at this moment, after  
the recent election, the finale of the disastrous  
Kansas abolition—a majority in any single one of  
the three, and there seems to be at present no prospect  
of our extending the area of Slavery in any  
quarter.

From the Baltimore American, November 10.

### SLAVEHOLDERS IN COUNCIL.

In pursuance of resolutions of meetings held in  
the various counties on the eastern shore of Mary-  
land, a convention of delegates assembled at the  
Court House at Cambridge on Wednesday, Novem-  
ber 2, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Goldsborough, on taking the chair, returned  
thanks to the convention for the honor confer-  
red upon him, and took occasion to express his  
heavy concurrence in the objects hoped to be  
accomplished by their deliberations.

F. W. Thomas, Esq., then proceeded to address  
the convention on the subject of the acquisition  
of Cuba, where slavery is already established.—  
Mr. G. C. Colton, from whose matured opinion, whether  
constitutional principles or Southern policy  
will easily be found safe to depart, said that  
Cuba was "luscious fruit" to us, unless plucked  
in an exigency of war. There is no reasonable  
ground to suppose that we can acquire it in any  
other way, and the war that will open up to us such an  
opportunity will be great and general, and bring about  
the result that the keenest intellect cannot even antic-  
ipate. But if we had Cuba, we could not make  
more than two or three Slave States there, which  
would not restore the equilibrium of the North and  
South, while with the African Slave trade closed,  
and her only resort for slaves to this continent, she  
would, besides enriching our whole sugar output,  
by her competition after a few years a market  
of 1,000,000 slaves in the South, and 1,000,000 slaves  
in the West Indies, and 1,000,000 slaves in the  
Caribbean Islands.

We might expand the area of Slavery by acquiring  
Cuba, where slavery is already established.—  
Mr. Goldsborough, on taking the chair,  
Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq., Chairman of the  
Committee on Resolutions, reported the following  
prospective and resolutions for the consideration of  
the Convention.

The Committee appointed to report matter for  
the action of the convention, for the action of the convention,  
Chas. F. Goldsborough, of Talbot, in the chair.

Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq., Chairman of the  
Committee on Resolutions, reported the following  
prospective and resolutions

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only remedy for the evils complained of, and to this end he proposed to offer an additional resolution for the consideration of the Convention.

There is no doubt of the passage of the resolution of the committee, calling a general State Convention and the appointment of a strong committee to prepare an address to the citizens of the State.

The question which is agitating Maryland, is equally disturbing in the extreme portions of slaveholding Territory, as appears by the report from New Orleans paper's. "Our servants" cause masters no little trouble, from which emancipation would immediately relieve them.

From the New Orleans *Pharos*.

### TAMPERING WITH SLAVES.

Additional proofs are almost daily furnished of the improper tampering with slaves by persons who had protection, if not a permanent residence, in this city. The free negroes born in Louisiana have, in this past, in general, borne a most excellent character, not simply for obedience to the laws and respect for the whites, but for sobriety and many of the higher virtues.

But it is doubtless true that the influences which destroy those with better advantages being to corrupt and are debasing many of the younger portion of the free colored population of the city.—The indulgence in dissipation, or the frequenting of places visited by the depraved, speedily banishes that regard for the law and contentment with the constitution of society that has marked the conduct and character of our free blacks.

The disappearance of one after another of valuable family servants affords evidence of the existence of an extensive organization to protect and aid those who may seek it. Free papers are manufactured and false certificates of birth furnished, and perhaps still other means exist of interfering between masters and their servants.

It is, however, a singular fact that all the misconduct of our slaves is produced by the frequent use of intoxicating drinks, obtained by stealth, at first indulged in moderately, then more habitually, and finally resulting in a withdrawal of our confidence in them, and they rapidly become almost useless.

The Council, we cannot but conceive, took a false step when it adopted an ordinance making the punishment for a detection in selling liquor to slaves simply a fine of "not less than ten, or more than one hundred dollars." The profits of one night, in some instances, will enable the contraband trader to regain the fine of twenty-five dollars, which is now regularly imposed in such cases. It promotes a craft to conceal flagrant delinquency, but has no influence in inducing an abandonment of the traffic. Indeed, the number of masters that violate the law is evidently on the increase.

As the statute of the State makes this one act punishable by a fine of not less than two nor more than five hundred dollars, with imprisonment in certain cases, and adds a still higher penalty for a second conviction for the same offense, by what right has the Council enabled the Recorders to compromise the matter with the offenders for the penalty fine of twenty-five dollars?

It need not be noticed of the Supreme Court to teach that the City Council of New Orleans had no authority to make such an ordinance in regard to selling liquor to slaves, unless the general statute was first repealed so far as this city is concerned. A return of the offenders to the Criminal Court, with bond so high as to secure the full amount of the fine with costs of prosecution, would have a much greater influence in breaking up a traffic that is the origin of all the trouble with our slaves.

As the Council is about to reassemble, we would call their attention and that of all the city authorities to this subject, which is now justly attracting general attention.

### OUR SERVANTS AND THE FREE BLACKS.

During the winter month's greater danger exists of slaves tampering with our slaves, and their demoralization by evil association, than at any other period. Enough is already known to convince the public that a systematic organization exists to create discontent among them, and to aid them, after their imaginations have been excited with false ideas in regard to the pleasures of freedom, in making their way to the free States.

Too much vigilance cannot be exercised over those who are employed on steamboats that visit free cities. Even such as are owned in this city, who are permitted to visit St. Louis, will become bad associates for our home servants. Let the police keep a vigilant oversight of such persons, and all others who give cause for the slightest suspicion.

All negroes from abroad should be made to comply strictly with the law, being allowed no privilege in part whatever not in accordance with the statute, and then some white person should be responsible for their conduct.

Every day brings to light some gross wrong which has resulted from the growing resistance in the execution of the law, and from the extreme laxity of restraint upon our servants. In almost all cases where serious complaint exists, the bond and the free are implicated together. The existence of negroes in these different civil conditions in this city, constantly mingling with each other, has become a great source of uneasiness. It can scarcely be doubted that, in a very short period, the Legislators of the State will be compelled to adopt a new policy with our free blacks. Unless those that have been emancipated, within a few years, prove better qualified for freedom and adopt more the habits and character of the old families of free colored persons, who own property and form a respectable class, their condition must be changed, or the State must be altogether rid of them.

We trust the Council will follow up the suggestion of the Mayor in regard to those accused of selling liquor to slaves, and that the police will arrest every collection of blacks found on the streets, or in suspicious places, or in any manner acting in contravention of the ordinances or the laws of the State.—*Ibid.*

### OUR SERVANTS.

The following note from a lady expresses the opinions of many other citizens, and adds to the evidence of the necessity of measures to guard against the intrusion of free State slaves into our households. The evil of which she complains has been distinctly set forth in our columns, and the facts stated prove a basis much broader than a single or a half-dozen isolated cases. The remedy is, we believe, within the power of the council and the police; but new measures are required, and a thorough determination to root out the evil will require energy and perseverance. The following note of a lady in whom we allude speaks for itself and should have influence in producing the desired results:

New Orleans, Oct. 12.

Rev. Phillips: Permit me (as one interested) to thank you for calling attention to some facts we

met with our slave population. I have suffered so deeply from the evils growing out of the ready access my servants have to places where liquor is sold that I should be more than gratified if it pleased our City Council to pass a law which would restrain either buyer or seller. But there is still another wrong tolerated by our own community which will ere long be productive of serious consequences.

I had reasons for believing that the free negroes employed on our river steamboats as stewards are nearly all trained and paid to use their influence at all times and in all convenient places, to prevail upon our servants to abscond. They meet them at Cairo, and from that point defy all attempts made to recapture. I lost a valuable man in this way, enticed away by the steward of the Diana—a negro who has been engaged in this way some years—and at this moment I have in my possession a card of his house in Chicago, where he receives his colored friends—they pay him well for his trouble, as a matter of course.

Excuse me for inflicting upon you these details. They may possibly interest you as the groundwork of an article when you have leisure to amplify upon the subject; and as you have already earned the thanks of our community by frequent references to kindred subjects, you will add to their obligations by pressing it upon the notice of our city fathers, and all who have the power to provide a remedy for violated law.

Very respectfully, A. K.  
—*Ibid.*

From the *Irishman*.

### HOW THE CASE STANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.—DEAR Sir.—One of the most unpleasant duties of my life has been the task of exposing to my countrymen the shortcomings of Irishmen in America, in relation to slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the age we live in, and the high profession of religion and of liberty made by that people, is the most dismaying system of human bondage that ever existed on earth; and which, in one feature of its criminality, exceeds in hideousness all that has ever gone before it, in Pagan or Christian times.

If Irishmen have any vengeful feelings against England, I think it is a wrong feeling. I would not even ask them to hate the slaveholder, or to do him any wrong; the utmost length I would go is, to beg of them to have no fellowship with him, while he continues in his iniquity.

To my countrymen at home, I would say, be bold and firm and uncomprising in your love of liberty; shun not one jot in your determination to secure its blessings for yourselves and your children for ever; and let every friend you have in America know and feel that you have an honest, truly hearted abhorrence of slavery and oppression everywhere, whether at home or abroad. Be true to your own convictions of duty; respect yourself, and the world will honor and respect you. I have lived and labored long among you, and with you, and my great desire now, in the decline of life, is to see my countrymen striving after every virtue which can dignify and exalt our nature.—I am, my dear sir, your respectful

JAMES HAUGHTON.

35 Euclid street, 12th October, 1858.

The Editor of the Nation, disputed some of Mr. Haughton's statements, but John Mitchell of the *Kentucky Citizen*, fully sustains all that Mr. Haughton has said in reference to his countrymen in America. He says;

*First.* Every Irishman in the Southern States without exception, who can afford to buy negroes, straightway buys them.

*Second.* Some of the largest and most ~~mean~~ planters in the Southern States are ~~mean~~ men; and the finest plantation that has been purchased in America for many years, with 560 negroes upon it, was last winter sold in Louisiana; the purchaser was an Irishman.

*Third.* Not only is there a large number of Irish-born citizens at the South who own slaves; but most of the Southern planters and slaveholders, we are proud to say, are Irish by descent.

*Fourth.* Our acquaintance with Irish-born citizens at the South is very extensive; and we never met one of them who is not in favor of reviving the slave trade with Africa; save one; and he is a very large slaveholder already, and wants to have become themselves cruel task-masters.

You have, my dear sir, in your earnestness to save Irishmen from reproach, endeavored to find an excuse for their conduct; but your own sense of justice, of truth, and of honorable consistency, has caused you to fall in exonerating them from their crimes against humanity, and their wrong to Ireland, because of the ill name they have brought on the land of their birth, by their desertion from the ranks of freedom in the country of their adoption. If I needed any proof or evidence in sustainment of the charge, which you truly say, I have often made against Irishmen in America, I should find it in your article, in *The Nation* of 9th instant. You admit that they join the democratic party; and that is virtually an admission of all I have ever stated on this painful subject, for it is not denied that that party are the open supporters of slavery. All their influence is to sustain the force of Mr. Haughton's well-timed rebuke, should for the sake of humanity and the honor of Ireland, unite with him in denouncing the brazen hypocrisy of those who, after fleeing from oppression in their native land, lend their influence and their votes to sustain slavery in the United States.

I have nothing to do with the feelings of political parties in America. My object is, to save Irishmen from pollution. I fear that a hopeless task as regards the majority of them who go to reside in America, for there they are surrounded with such bad influences as make it all but impossible that they should maintain their integrity.

They go out there to make a living; if they be honest, high-minded men, and true lovers of liberty, the difficulties of their position in that land will be greatly increased, as they will find nearly all the white persons they come in contact with much prejudiced against the colored race, whether they be free, or in bondage. I know the difficulties they must encounter, but surely these cannot be offered as excuses for such derelictions from principle as most of them stand justly charged with. But at home, let us strive to instill into the hearts of our people, a manly uprightness of character; a true and honest love of liberty; and such virtuous convictions of duty, as may cause them to feel in their innocent souls a detestation of slavery, and a determination to give it no countenance or support.

In truth, Irishmen ought not to go to the United States, they can have no freedom there. It is true, they may get lands and living there; many of them do, but many others have had a struggle there, to gain a livelihood, as they had at home; and all have to encounter that blighting pro-slavery sentiment which has succeeded so terribly with numbers of them, in destroying all true love of liberty in their souls, and has made many of them the ready abettors of slavery, and all its enormities.

I am glad you have taken up this question; and although you and I handle it differently, yet, as you make it equally apparent, that at home in this dear old land of ours, we have slavery with a cordial hatred, some black may be brought to the shores of Ireland in America, who have brought shame on fatherland, by their unfaithfulness to principle. Doubtless, some are found true, and

many, very many of them are honest and noble hearted; but too many, alas! are found wanting.

I do not accuse the Irish in America of any violence prolixity, any innate love of slavery. I believe they left their home with different feelings; but they have given a too ready adherence to wrong; they have not spoken boldly for the right.

I did not feel under any necessity to answer Mr. Park's challenge, in the way you refer to, for every Irishman residing in a slave state necessarily renders himself liable to my charge. He assists in keeping his fellow men in bondage, and in reducing them to that condition.

Soldiers are, I suppose, bound by their oath to obey their orders, if it can be truly said that any man is bound to do wrong, which I cannot admit. The original error lies in becoming a soldier, and taking any such oath as you refer to. By this device Tyrants everywhere have contrived to repress liberty. If you refer to the conduct of the Irish militia in Boston, who carried Anthony Burns (I think it was) back into the hell of slavery, their conduct was infamous, and not as I have understood, necessitated on their part by the rules of their service; but I am not certain on this point.

I believe you are in error as to the feelings of all political parties in America—at any rate, I see them in a different light. They pretty nearly all dislike England; and I don't think any of them care a straw about Ireland. Contempt for us is the general sentiment and I regret deeply that we now feel this to the conduct of our own people, who have so generally been false to their own convictions. An Irishman who is not the foe of slavery must be despised.

My intercourse with Americans has been confined to the thorough, the true-hearted anti-slavery party; and I never in a single instance met one of them who did not warmly sympathize with the misgovernments of Irishmen at home. I believe this to be the hearty feeling of every genuine anti-slavery man and woman in America.

If Irishmen have any vengeful feelings against England, I think it is a wrong feeling. I would not even ask them to hate the slaveholder, or to do him any wrong; the utmost length I would go is, to beg of them to have no fellowship with him, while he continues in his iniquity.

To my countrymen at home, I would say, be bold and firm and uncomprising in your love of liberty; shun not one jot in your determination to secure its blessings for yourselves and your children for ever; and let every friend you have in America know and feel that you have an honest, truly hearted abhorrence of slavery and oppression everywhere, whether at home or abroad.

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35 Euclid street, 12th October, 1858.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

NO MORE SLAVE BONDAGE.—The Western Anti-Slavery Society at its last annual meeting resolved in favor of a special effort to press upon the Legislatures and the people of Ohio and other States within its influence the necessity of immediate and determining action against the system of legal kidnaping which now exists in all the states of this Union. The purpose is and should be to utterly prohibit all slaveholding and all condition of giving slaves to their masters, and to secure entire protection and security of liberty to all persons within the states called free. This work can and will be done if the earnest abolitionists set themselves about it with hearty purpose and when this is once done, the first great step if taken in behalf of the millions who have never found opportunity to escape.

This witness is true, and *The Nation*, instead of trying to break the force of Mr. Haughton's well-timed rebuke, should for the sake of humanity and the honor of Ireland, unite with him in denouncing the brazen hypocrisy of those who, after fleeing from oppression in their native land, lend their influence and their votes to sustain slavery in the United States.

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I fear that a hopeless task as regards the majority of them who go to reside in America, for there they are surrounded with such bad influences as make it all but impossible that they should maintain their integrity.

They go out there to make a living; if they be honest, high-minded men, and true lovers of liberty, the difficulties of their position in that land will be greatly increased, as they will find nearly all the white persons they come in contact with much prejudiced against the colored race, whether they be free, or in bondage. I know the difficulties they must encounter, but surely these cannot be offered as excuses for such derelictions from principle as most of them stand justly charged with.

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I am glad you have taken up this question; and although you and I handle it differently, yet, as you make it equally apparent, that at home in this dear old land of ours, we have slavery with a cordial hatred, some black may be brought to the shores of Ireland in America, who have brought shame on fatherland, by their unfaithfulness to principle.

A late number of the *Liberator* urges abolitionists to engage in this work, unmercifully saying:

"Petitions for utterly prohibiting slaveholding and kidnapping in Massachusetts are now being numerously signed in all parts of the State. We hear the most encouraging reports from many places. In one of the largest towns in the southern part of Worcester County, several hundred names are already on the petition. In another one of the most agricultural and manufacturing towns in the state, a large number of names are subscribed, headed by that of the Orthodox clergyman of the town. In some towns nearly all the legal voters will sign the petition. There is no reason why this may not be done in two-thirds of the towns in the State. Only let the opportunity be afforded, and we do not doubt that at least two

thirds of the men and women of Massachusetts would joyfully sign the most urgent petition for such an object. Friends! this is an excellent practical work. Let no time be lost. Let them be a division of labor and let every man and woman be asked to sign."

There is no reason why Massachusetts should be permitted to outrun Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Indiana and Illinois. We hope to see a noble rivalry and a hearty and determined co-operation in this work.

The following form of petition, [or any other that may be preferred] should be copied and circulated by some abolitionist in every neighborhood and school district in the country. Copies will also be printed at the Bugle office where they can be obtained on application, by mail or otherwise.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of —————

The undersigned, citizens of ————— respectfully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up by any officer or court, State, Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes "service or labor" to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States, or of this Union.

THE DIFFERENCES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The anti-slavery and proslavery wings of the Republican party, are and have been recently putting forth their peculiar views with considerable emphasis.

The anti-slavery wing of the party has spoken in Mr. Giddings' frequent communications to the public, while Mr. Seward's speech on the eve of the election took for him, unprincipled anti-slavery ground; a position altogether at variance with his hitherto timid and vacillating course.

The last number of the *National Era* has a long article concerning an adherence to the highest anti-slavery position of the party. On the other hand, the pro-slavery wing of the party, is a large portion of the party and especially a majority of the scheming office-seeking members of it, who have come up from the grave of the old Whig party with all its corruption upon them, and are heartily proslavery, without moral principle, and ready to do anything for the success of the party, which means their own personal elevation and aggrandizement;—they are ready to make any concessions to bring members to their ranks, and are most pleased to get rid of all anti-slavery principles, if by so doing they can carry their plans.

The character and position of this class is well set forth and with commendable frankness, in a late speech of Mr. H. S. Field, a Republican of New Jersey, at a meeting in Newark to celebrate the brilliant triumph of the United Opposition" in New Jersey. Mr. Field said:

"He thought that the political union by which this victory was established ought to be firm and lasting. As a Republican of New Jersey, was willing to put himself on the principle of popular sovereignty.—[applause]—and was not willing at this time of day to indulge in any such cry as 'No more slaves, States' if the remaining Territories of the Union were not free territories through the emigration of freemen, then let them be slave States. The South had persistently on the principle of popular sovereignty; and he was willing to give it to them—full measure, pressed down and over flowing." [Cheers and laughter.]

## THE ANTI-SELAVERY JOURNAL.

**CONVENTIONAL LEGISLATION FOR SLAVERY.**—The Slaveholders are determined to compel every slave owner against to the next Presidency, to pledge himself to congressional legislation in behalf of slavery in the Territories. Buchanan and Breckinridge are ready for the pledge, but it is supposed it will somewhat embarrass Douglas to take this new way, in carrying out the Dred Scott decision. But no master who is embarrassed, or benumbed, by the effect has been tested, and therefore complete submission is required. The test will be enforcement. Slavery existing in the territories, according to Democracy, by virtue of the constitution, Congress is to enact laws for its protection and propagation, which are to be beyond the reach or control of such fanatical critics, as preclude the French. When these laws are passed, besides the Fugitive Slave Law by northern Democratic votes, it will be curious to observe whether the people will continue as now, that we have nothing to do with slavery—that its existence is none of our business.

The spirit and purpose of the Slave-drivers will be best learned by the following from the Richmond Register of November the 12th.

"The Illinois elections have resulted as every good Democrat must have desired. The return of Judge Douglas to the theater of his activities was reported and wished for by the Democracy in every quarter of the country. But now that his unscrupulous election has placed him again upon the arena of action, it is to be hoped that the Democracy, Leesomption and anti-Leesomption, will rally rally to the support of the Administration. Let us not forget, its unscrupulousness, let us arm and wrong, forgive, and, united, let us press forward a firm and bold front to Seward and his bloody programme, as set forth at Rochester. To successfully meet the onset of Seward and Mr. Lincoln, the Black Republican myrmidons, it will require all the will, all the strength, all the sound and cordial action of every part and parcel of the Democracy.

But, while counselling unity and harmony, Virginia is not unmindful of the great questions that are put upon her with regard to slavery in the Territories. Virginia sees, that through the constitution recognizes, and the Supreme Court sanctions her right to carry slaves into a territory, yet she also remembers what Judge Douglas so pointedly brought up in Illinois, that this right may be rendered null and void by the non-action of the Territorial Legislature. While Virginia recognizes the power that can compel a Territorial Legislature to enact those laws necessary to protect the constitutional rights of slaveholders, yet she does not see that Congress has the right, and is in duty bound, to protect slavery in the Territories, until the people of a territory, when on the eve of forming a State government, may decide the question fully for the future State.

This question is now above the platform of parties, and must be met and decided, constitutionally, if it is to be met, or unconstitutionally, if it is to be met and must be compromised. The Cincinnati platform does not provide for this question; it must be made to meet this issue.

**THE DRED SCOTT DECISION IN MINNESOTA.**—In the following we have a practical illustration of the fact that slavery exists North as well as South. The colored man's right to the soil is no better protected in Minnesota than in Alabama.

Another "Dred" Case.—From the Lake City Tribune, published in Wabashaw County, Minnesota, and edited by Rev. D. C. Sterry and A. A. Norwood, Esq., it appears that there lives a man, but a few miles from Lake City, known as Dred Nelson—a black man outside, but white inside with many a queer at a black skin and white at black hearted and dead, who went there two years ago and made a claim on the Half-Breed Prairie and has made several hundred thousand improvements on that claim, and in doing so expanded his property. Months ago, suddenly, with a hand, a good deal thicker than Dred's skin, "scrapped" the defenseless black man, and "colored" his land at the U. S. Land Office. Under the recent act of Congress, permitting actual entries on that tract to prove up their pre-emptions, and enter their land, poor Dred Nelson sent his declaratory statement to the U. S. Land Office for that district. It was returned of course [no blame to the local land office] with the statement that it would not be received, inasmuch as the supreme dictator of our land had settled it that his skin was a little too dark, and it would not please the lords of the land if he were allowed the privilege of a man. And now poor Dred has no remedy—no help. He is stripped, rubbed of his all and left to perish. We are not bound to respect any law which is not a law to us.

Varity is a severity and wickedness. A rich man (God will not fail to visit upon the author of such injustice a just retribution). If there be a half for the wicked, let the framers and supporters of such an infamous law, together with the villain who plundered the poor man of his home receive the warmest attention of their father—the Devil. Can Democracy hold up its head and look such facts in the face, and ask Northern freemen to sustain such an unjust policy?—Chicago Democrat.

The right to reclaim fugitive slaves was given by the Constitution; the Northern States refused to legislate for the practical enforcement of this constitutional right, and Congress was compelled to provide the legislation necessary to the usefulness of this provision. So it is with regard to slavery in the Territories. There is no power to create a Territorial Legislature to do its constitutional duty, and Congress must supply the legislation withheld by the de-elite Territory.

"Intervention for protection is a fundamental principle with the South, and a wiser nor better remark never fell from Gov. Wise than the following extract from his Illinois letter:

"Protection in the Territories and everywhere, all rights of person and of property, in accordance with the rights of the States, and of the Constitution and laws of the Union." Here, then, may be found Virginia's declaration with regard to slavery in the Territories. To this she is constitutionally entitled. She asks no more; she will take no less.

**GERRIT SMITH AS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.**—The vote for Gerrit Smith in New York, was such, as to displease him and his friends. Mr. Smith has addressed a letter to his friends which we will publish next week. Though Mr. Smith has received but a very low vote, we have, we think, done our best by awakening discussion and turning the attention of the community he has visited to the consideration of Radical anti-slavery views.

The Illinois Republicans are not well pleased with the favour shown by the New York Tribune to Douglas. The Chicago Tribune says: "The New York Tribune contributed more by its constant puffing of Douglas, to cause the defeat of Lincoln than any other one agency. It has for some time past in the respect or patronage of Republicans in Illinois."

**ANTI-SELAVERY LABORS IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.**—We learn from the Standard that Miss Mary Gove, Robert Purvis, J. Miller McKim, William Wells Brown, and Robert Colyer are holding Anti-Slavery meetings in various places in Eastern Pennsylvania.

**ANTI-SELAVERY MEETING IN MARLBORO.**—Marlboro, Nov. 15, 1858.

**FRIEND ROBINSON:** Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the friends of the slaves in this vicinity, assembled at the Town Hall, to listen to the ministrations of that Gospel which will "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free." Notwithstanding the rough roads and cold weather a goodly number of men and women were there, all anxious to hear the earnest words and stirring songs of our friends Hale and Clemmer, of Mogadore, and Heighton, of Edinburg. Lewis Morgan was appointed Chairman, and a song was sung by Moses Hale and Clemmer, after which Austin Hale addressed the meeting in a brief but able speech showing that the slaveholders rule us not only politically and religiously but also intellectually through our literature. Not only do they make the Trade and Bible Societies and Sunday Schools bow in silence to their will, but our school books must also be free from every taint of abolitionism.

J. S. Clemmer followed in a speech of nearly an hour in length, which was so full of earnestness, eloquence and truthfulness that no one, I think, could have listened to it without feeling a deeper loathing for the more bitter hatred of that system that consigns four millions of our brothers and sisters to an oppression, the darkest the world over saw. "It is not enough," said this eloquent friend of the slave, "that you sympathize with the bondman. It is not enough that the tears course down your cheeks at the recital of his wrongs. All this is well, but it is not enough. You must act, you must remember those in bonds, as bound with them." He closed by appealing to all to consider this subject, to take it home with them, to investigate, to think and act. Reuben Erwin made a few remarks upon the slaves holding position of the Republican party. Joseph Heighton then sang a song, and made some excellent remarks touching the relation of the churches to the North to slavery. After two more songs the meeting adjourned to meet again in three weeks.

**FORREST B. VAN TURE.**—This young man, who was under indictment in Ontario county N. Y. for kidnapping a colored man from Ontario, and killing him as a slave at the South, and who, after being taken out on bail by his father disappeared, leaving his hat and coat on the bank of a stream, with shot and dagger holes in them, to cover the impression that he was murdered had been recognized. He was taken in New Jersey last week, and sent back to Ontario county, where his trial

**CONVENTIONAL ANNIVERSARY.**—Great preparations are making in Pittsburg to celebrate the conventional anniversary of the execution by the French of Fox-De Quincey. Thursday of next week is the day of celebration.

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**FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.**—Some months since the Portuguese authorities sailed upon a French vessel on the African coast, called the "Charles de Georges," while really engaged in the Slave Trade under promise of transporting voluntary laborers to the French Colonies. The French government resented this as a national indignity and as Portugal is weak, seems to have acceded to compelling the restoration of the vessel and extracting an indemnity for the act.

A telegram, dated Lisbon, October 26, says: "This morning, at seven o'clock, the ship Charles de Georges was restored, and the captain, Rousell, set at liberty. The exact amount of indemnity that Portugal has exacted to pay on the requisition of the French Government is not yet fixed."

The manner in which the question was settled had called forth the indignation of the English press in general.

The Times, in a leader on the subject, says: "Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly overpowered by a mere superiority of physical force; never were the rights of a brave and independent nation more recklessly trampled upon; never was the understanding upon which the affairs of Europe since the peace of 1815 have been conducted more entirely cast to the winds; for Portugal is left but to fold her arms and record her protest against the violence to which she has been forced to submit. For Europe, there remains a precedent fraught with danger."

Yours truly, J. D. COPELAND.

language used, would implicate our citizens in bad behavior.

She says, "We had 165 meetings in Columbia."

"On Wednesday, we held another meeting, which was interrupted by a manifestation of rowdism, but passed off without much serious injury," &c.

The meeting which was interrupted was held at Owl Spring; the rowdies are bound over to Court, to answer for their conduct. Miss Watkins, no doubt used this language inadvertently, and would desire its retraction. I am happy to have the privilege of saying for our citizens, that there has never, to my recollection, been any disposition manifested here to interrupt meetings to this way. Her meeting in this place was well attended, and very orderly. Whether it was because we had not heard an anti-slavery lecture for a year, or because of their character—hers was universally approved.

I am sorry to find on my return home, so little active interest manifested on the part of the good citizens of Columbian for Radical doctrine. The press is, Republicanism holds complete control.—All is quiet. They appear to be sure of a safe arrival to perfection in politics. I hope Radical Anti-Slavery Lecturers will not go round us, for they may be sure of a good audience, and a quiet and orderly hearing and it is not too much to hope that after a good rest, the good people may be induced to mount a step higher.

Yours truly, J. D. COPELAND.

### Miscellaneous Summary.

**AFER A SLICE OF MEXICO.**—The President is casting an "eye of thoughtfulness" (as Cushing has it) towards Mexico. One of the Democratic letter writers at Washington says:

"The next great question will be the Mexican question. General Cushing has sounded the cry in his Richmond speech and South Carolinians are ready to respond and wish for the Emperor to end the war.

The Monarch officially confirms the statement that the "Charles de Georges" had been restored and her captain liberated.

The latest arrival from Europe states that the French government has resolved to abolish this method of obtaining laborers. For the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that the Emperor, Leesomption and anti-Leesomption, will rally rally to the support of the Administration.

Le is to be forgotten, its unscrupulousness, let us arm and wrong, forgive, and, united, let us press forward a firm and bold front to Seward and his bloody programme, as set forth at Rochester.

To successfully meet the onset of Seward and Mr. Lincoln, the Black Republican myrmidons, it will require all the will, all the strength, all the sound and cordial action of every part and parcel of the Democracy.

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### BURY ME IN A FREE LAND.

BY FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS.

You may make my grave wherever you will, In a lowly vale or a lofty hill;

You may make it among earth's humblest graves,

But not in a land where men are slaves.

I could not sleep if around my grave I heard the steps of a trembling slave;

His shadow above my silent tomb Would make it a place of fearful gloom.

I could not rest if I heard the tread Of a coffin-gang to the shambles led, And the mother's shriek of wild despair Rise like a curse on the trembling air.

I could not rest if I heard the lash Drinking her blood at each fearful gash, And I saw her babes torn from her breast Like trembling doves from their parent nest.

I'd shudder and start, if I heard the bay Of the bloodhounds seizing their human prey;

If I heard the captive pined in vain As they tightened afresh his galling chain.

If I saw young girls, from their mothers' arms Barred and sold for their youthful charms My eye would flesh with a mournful flame, My death-paled cheek grow red with shame.

I ask no monument proud and high To arrest the gaze of passers by;

All that my spirit yearning craves, Is—bury me not in the land of slaves.

For the Doug.

**MEETING IN MARLBORO.**

Marlboro, Nov. 15, 1858.

**FRIEND ROBINSON:** Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the friends of the slaves in this vicinity, assembled at the Town Hall, to listen to the ministrations of that Gospel which will "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

Notwithstanding the rough roads and cold weather a goodly number of men and women were there, all anxious to hear the earnest words and stirring songs of our friends Hale and Clemmer, of Mogadore, and Heighton, of Edinburg. Lewis Morgan was appointed Chairman, and a song was sung by Moses Hale and Clemmer, after which Austin Hale addressed the meeting in a brief but able speech showing that the slaveholders rule us not only politically and religiously but also intellectually through our literature. Not only do they make the Trade and Bible Societies and Sunday Schools bow in silence to their will, but our school books must also be free from every taint of abolitionism.

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Marlboro, Nov. 15, 1858.

**FRIEND ROBINSON:** Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the friends of the slaves in this vicinity, assembled at the Town Hall, to listen to the ministrations of that Gospel which will "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

Notwithstanding the rough roads and cold weather a goodly number of men and women were there, all anxious to hear the earnest words and stirring songs of our friends Hale and Clemmer, of Mogadore, and Heighton, of Edinburg. Lewis Morgan was appointed Chairman, and a song was sung by Moses Hale and Clemmer, after which Austin Hale addressed the meeting in a brief but able speech showing that the slaveholders rule us not only politically and religiously but also intellectually through our literature. Not only do they make the Trade and Bible Societies and Sunday Schools bow in silence to their will, but our school books must also be free from every taint of abolitionism.

J. S. Clemmer followed in a speech of nearly an hour in length, which was so full of earnestness, eloquence and truthfulness that no one, I think, could have listened to it without feeling a deeper loathing for the more bitter hatred of that system that consigns four millions of our brothers and sisters to an oppression, the darkest the world over saw. "It is not enough," said this eloquent friend of the slave, "that you sympathize with the bondman. It is not enough that the tears course down your cheeks at the recital of his wrongs. All this is well, but it is not enough. You must act, you must remember those in bonds, as bound with them."

He closed by appealing to all to consider this subject, to take it home with them, to investigate, to think and act.

Reuben Erwin made a few remarks upon the slaves holding position of the Republican party.

Joseph Heighton then sang a song, and made some excellent remarks touching the relation of the churches to the North to slavery.

After two more songs the meeting adjourned to meet again in three weeks.

For the Doug.

**FORREST B. VAN TURE.**

Marlboro, Nov. 15, 1858.

**FRIEND ROBINSON:** Miss Frances E. Watkins, in speaking of her meetings in this vicinity, says the

language used, would implicate our citizens in bad behavior.

She says, "We had 165 meetings in Columbia."

"On Wednesday, we held another meeting, which was interrupted by a manifestation of rowdism, but passed off without much serious injury," &c.

The meeting which was interrupted was held at Owl Spring; the rowdies are bound over to Court, to answer for their conduct. Miss Watkins, no doubt used this language inadvertently, and would desire its retraction. I am happy to have the privilege of saying for our citizens, that there has never, to my recollection, been any disposition manifested here to interrupt meetings to this way. Her meeting in this place was well attended, and very orderly. Whether it was because we had not heard an anti-slavery lecture for a year, or because of their character—hers was universally approved.

A telegram, dated Lisbon, October 26, says—

"A candidate for Congress, out West, sums up his 'education' as follows:</

## Miscellaneous.

From the *Anti-Slavery Anti-Slavery*.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME.

## A HIGH LIFE TRAGEDY.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

PART I.

Maud was the child of a Wall-Street Bear, Old Benjamin Brown, the billionaire, Who was stock upon stock and share upon share, And Maud was his only daughter and heir, A trap expedition prince.

Last tenth of June she was just nineteen, Delicate, beautiful, bright, serene, With that half-haughty, half-indolent mein, Which the true good blood evinces.

It was nobly wortha poet's while

To trudge for many a weary mile

To meet the light of her carefree smile.—

Or for any who wished to see the style—

Of the latest promenade dresses.

To be down of a pleasant day,

And see Miss Maud on her gliding way,

When shopping, church, or visits to play,

Called out the helens in rich array.—

Oh, all was bright, but subdued display,

From the mantle of lace and robe deepest,

To the gleam of her bonnyresses.

The bigger-boys and the sweeping girls,

Artists and merchants and foreign earls,

Newboys and dandies and miserly church,

All glist at her jewels and silks and cards,

As she the banner of pride unfurls,

Which right dutifully she carries.

She seemed a kind of wonderful thing,

Angelic, enchanting, and glittering,

With a step like the wave of a Peacock's wing,

And a hat three weeks from Paris.

These lookers-on might easily mark,

The pride which lurked like a starry spark,

In the languishing eyes, so warm and dark,

Half hid by their indolent lashes.

But they could forgive both pride and sport,

In a fair young girl so royally born;

And a sneer is of half its harshness shorn,

From a luscious eye when it flashes.

Her faint half-smile was cold and sweet

As Taylor's ice cream,—and her little feet,

With arching instep, and ankles petite,

Were shod like Cinderella's.

To her hands her snowy mouchette clooses,

Like the silvery film which a spider weaves,

Hung from the points of the slender leaves

Of a pair of fragrant lilles.

Benjamin Brown, the billionaire,

Made man the city could not well spare;

For, though he was only its biggest bear,

He had of his treasures the lion's share,—

Extremely well, both abroad and there;

The name of Brown the Broker.

But his daughter couldn't abide the name,

She wished some grand monogram to claim,—

And when old Brown to her red lips came,

She secretly feared it would shock her.

Benjamin Brown was a self made man;

With piz and oozies his sharpness began,

And the thread of his fate rather roughly ran,

Till he hit on an excellent plan.

For enlarging his sphere of action.

He induced his friends their names to lend,

And purchased on them,—and at the end

He failed; and making a dividend,

He gave himself four fifths to spend,

While creditor and confiding friend

Got the remaining fraction.

It may be this was the origin,

Of the name "Maud Brown"—that is, taken in

By an honest trick, which is nota sin,

Though a poor wretch call it robbing.

So Brown did needles and tape ignore,

And opened a wholesale dry goods store,

And failed for a hundred thousand more,

And—took to Wall-Street jobbing.

There he was quite in his element,

Mid stocks and shares, and cent per cent,

While his fortune grew to such vast extent;

It was really Titania.

In whilst or bring the game was still

Sore to be his, and his po-kets to fill;

The bolts and the bears all envied his skill,

In making a market to suit his will,—

Did he growl in his den, a shiver and thrill,

Announced a sudden pain;

He grew more pines the more he made,

And the more he prayed, why, the more he prayed.

He gave to religion his honest old,

And for a magnifico church he paid,

From the lofty tower, to the first stone laid,

Floor, ceiling, pulpit, and gallery.

Yes, he owned a church and clergymen,

Who preached of a heaven on the open plan,—

(That state reserved for upper ten.)

And whose silvery accents so subly ran,

They couldn't offend the most sensible man,

For a very handsome salary.

Maud being the heir of this billionaire,

And scarcely more rich than she was fair,

With her lustrous eyes, and her rarer hair,

Of course, had many a suitor to spare,

Though as yet, not one did suit her.

There was one possession for which she sighed,

With all her loneliness, wealth and pride,

Had been to this poor creature denied,—

Hence, she valued it more than all beside.

Including her father's 'power.'

She wanted an aristocratic name,—

How long had she from Xanu-some,

Whipped in the glory of her own name,

With every grace which a man can claim,—

If Smith or Jenkins had been his name,

She'd have publicly dismissed him.

It is then that his person and purse were slim;

He was fond of sprees and games of him,—

She was as fit a companion for him.

An Queen Titania for bottom;

"But then," said Maud to herself, "oh, dear!

Think how delightful my cards will appear—

"Mrs. Sutherland Vero de Vero."

And I shan't see her ten times a year,—

Husbands are nominal things, I hear.

To keep down when you've got 'em."

She also said—

PART II.

A wedding in High-life; the singer fair

Wandered who would, and who wouldn't be there.

Of course, it would be a superb affair.

Worthy the wealth of the billionaires—

Her father, he sure, no expense would spare,

As Maud was his only daughter.

They sighed for the elegantly dressed for day,—

While "Hail to the wedding" the bells did play;

Their silver tongues tilled the grand display;

And the costly things he had bought her.

Maud, the beautiful, sat in her bower,

Leaving her orders hour by hour,

Languid and calm as the lily flower,

Which imaged her pure affections.

Her father had given her costly blouses,

And a flood of gold, which nothing could staunch,

Rolled in a perfect avalanche.

And scattered in all directions.

Maud had sent a reliable man,

To Constantinople, and also Japan,

With cash for a customer, and fanciful fan,

Who was likewise to push on to Ispahan;

For Paris' ineffable sister.

In Paris, a thousand pairs of gloves,

And silken slippers, such prettiness!

All white as the breathes of as many doves,

And nameless dainty matters.

He ordered ribbons, wreaths, lawns as white,

And emblems as fine as the beauty light,

Which hang in the mist of a summer's night,

Embroidery, a feminine heart to delight,

Which palmed the hands, and blushed the sight,

Of the girls who wrought their graces.

A messenger, too, was expressly sent,

To the designers of Houston, soon, to invent

An elaborate pattern, which to be blest

With all of the bridal laws.

A courier of Tiffany's to Turkey flew

With directions to gather up quickly, a few

Caskets of jewels of every known hue,

And there was a rumor, quite current, too,

(Though the writer don't swear to it being true)

That some extra financial measures

Were taken to purchase the great Koh-i-noor,

As the English nation were feeling poor

And fair Maud fancied she'd like to secure

This trifles amid her treasures.

She found she had married a man by the name,

The terrible name of Wiggins!

Yes I Sutherland Wiggins! That F. V.

Had married the heiress' wish to be

A little less Brown than that busy old B.

Who wrought in the Wall st. "Diggins"!

And rightly supposing his own proper name

Would be mentioned, he played out a high-handed

game

Which ended in hand-cuffs—but was he to blame?

There are many, be sure, who would venture the

same,

Were they, like this S. Wiggins, tempted.

What's in a name?" like great Shakespeare he

said—

When once I am safe to this rich heiress wed

She'll forgive the deceit from the motives which led."

But the shock was too great, and the victim was dead.

"Mrs. Wicks" will never be spoken or read—

She, at least, from that was exempted.

A tomb is the beautiful Maud's bridal bed—

And to the Tomb also her body was sped,

(From whence it may never be emptied)

Who this traitorous trickery attempted.

MY SCISSORS.

BY FRANCIS DANA GAGE.

"Good morning, Mrs. Wicks; I hope I see you well this morning."

"Well, yes, pretty well, all but my hands."

"Your hands! what's the matter with your hands?

Not tapestry carpet or mats were there,

But ivory tiles about eight inches square,

With ebony ones were imbedded.

Had cost me millions.

The breakfast room walls were overlaid